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ABSTRACT

The impact of the following private colleges in the Pacific Northwest is examined: Willamette University (Salem, Oregon), Pacific University (Forest Grove, Oregon), Linfield College (McMinnville, Oregon), Lewis and Clark College (Portland, Oregon), Whitman College (Walla Walla, Washington), University of Puget Sound (Tacoma, Washington), Whitworth College (Spokane, Washington), and Pacific Lutheran University (Parkland, Washington). In addition to a Protestant connection, each of these schools had in common devotion to the liberal arts and small size, emphasized campus traditions and close student-faculty relationships, and housed large percentages of students on campus. All eight schools also prepared teachers, stressed music, listed preprofessional programs, and suggested varieties of field work off campus. Eight ways of measuring the impact of these colleges through time are addressed: curriculum, campus cultural events, spirit of community, services, local expenditures, distinctive architecture, faculty, and alumni. As small residential colleges, these institutions believed that much of a student's education came from campus cultural events. Such events also brought enriched appreciation and understanding to the town as well as to the campus. The main ingredients of school spirit are small size, close student-faculty relations, and traditional campus activities, especially songfests. The colleges also offered services to the community, such as hearing and optometry clinics at low prices, and the college as a whole injected money into the local economy. Distinguished teachers, performers, researchers, and alumni of the college are identified. (SW)

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MEASURING THE IMPACT OF THE PRIVATE COLLEGE
IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

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Private colleges have existed in America since 1636 and today account for nearly half of the nation's 2,200 four-year colleges and universities, enrolling about one-third of its students. In Oregon and Washington, twenty-four private colleges and universities register about eighteen percent of the students. Prior to the 1960's, private institutions attracted over one-third of the students in the Pacific Northwest, about half in the rest of the nation. While many institutional epics of heroic survival exist and while varieties of modern surveys generalize on the basis of numbers rather than names, the task of measuring the impact of the small liberal arts college demands some respect for the intangibles as well as the tangibles of history. Despite the growth of the public sector of higher education, it is possible to trace the continuing, considerable influence of the private college.¹

Eight similar colleges and universities in Oregon and Washington provide a selection whose impact from 1842 to the present may be featured in eight different categories. Willamette, the oldest university in the west, was founded in 1842 in Salem, Oregon by Methodist missionaries. Pacific University began at Forest Grove, Oregon, in 1848, under Congregationalist auspices. Linfield College at McMinnville, Oregon, started in 1858 with Baptist blessings. A Presbyterian college, Lewis and Clark, now in Portland, commenced at Albany in 1867. Whitman College, established at Walla Walla in 1859 as a preparatory school in memory of the slain missionaries, Marcus and Narcissa Whitman, became a college in 1883 and retained Congregationalist support until the turn

of the century. In 1888, Methodists inaugurated the University of Puget Sound in Tacoma. Another Presbyterian school, Whitworth College, moved to Spokane after initiating its existence at Sumner, near Tacoma, in 1890. In that same year, Norwegians built Pacific Lutheran University in Parkland, between Tacoma and Mount Rainier.²

Each of the eight institutions began with the support of moderate Protestant groups. Whitman ended its contacts in 1908, Pacific tightened church ties after 1959, Lewis and Clark, Willamette, Linfield and UPS loosened their connections in the 1960's, while Whitworth cherished close bonds and PLU was church owned. In addition to the Protestant connection, each of these schools had in common devotion to the liberal arts and small size. Time and time again in the past 140 years, they reaffirmed their dedication to these two principles. Even though PLU, LC and UPS outgrew the others, they maintained small arts and sciences divisions. All eight colleges emphasized campus traditions and close student-faculty relationships. All housed large percentages of students on campus; only PLU and Whitworth had no sororities or fraternities. While Whitman remained a pure liberal arts college of the New England type, the others developed specialties and graduate programs. They began with academies that ended around 1912, with Linfield's closing in the 1920's and PLU's ceasing by 1945. Participation in study abroad increased during the 1960's and 1970's. All eight prepared teachers, stressed music, listed preprofessional programs, and suggested varieties of field work off campus. The accompanying table indicates comparative statistics of these schools as of 1971.

There are at least eight ways of measuring the impact of these colleges through time. While scholars might suggest other indices, these stand revealed in the evidence: curriculum, campus cultural events, spirit of community, services, local expenditures, distinctive architecture, faculty, alumni.

Curriculum provided the directional continuity. All of these schools followed the traditional classical curriculum in the 19th century, added electives around 1900, adopted departmental, upper and lower division breadth and depth requirements before and after World War I. They all required courses in ethics and religion. Each responded to the innovations of the 1960's with new courses and more electives. Today, each institution still offers eighteen to twenty-five majors in humanities, fine arts, social sciences, and sciences. The liberal arts student bodies range from around 900 at Pacific to about 2,800 at UPS.

While Whitman offered no specialties beyond education and music, the other seven did. Willamette's law school was established in 1883, the oldest in the Northwest, taking advantage of the state capitol across the street. Willamette for periods of time offered advanced degrees in education, theology, medicine and music, at present gives a master's degree in administration. Whitman and Willamette arranged cooperative engineering programs with Columbia, Stanford, Carnegie Tech and Cal Tech. Pacific benefited from a school of optometry after World War II. Linfield featured an affiliated physics research institute. Lewis and Clark adopted the Northwestern College of Law in 1965. UPS, growing as a matter of policy to serve the Tacoma area

which had no public university, presented these professional schools: business and public administration, education, law, music, occupational therapy, physical therapy and eight master's programs. It also offered off-campus courses in Seattle, Fort Lewis, McChord Air Force Base, and Madigan Army Hospital. Whitworth operated a large night school, special programs in nursing and medical technology, master's degrees in education, religion and applied behavioral science. PLU kept pace with UPS in its growth, giving advanced programs in business administration, education, music, humanities, sciences and social sciences, as well as nursing.³

As small residential colleges, these institutions believed that much of a student's education came from campus cultural events. Such events, even in the recent age of television, brought enriched appreciation and understanding to the town as well as to the campus. In addition to several art exhibits, plays and musical productions a year, these schools staged distinguished concert and lecture series. For example, William O. Douglas, Sidney Hook, Ayn Rand and Eric Hoffer opened Lewis and Clark's terms in 1963-1964. Lowell Thomas broadcast from Willamette in 1949, Nelson Rockefeller spoke there in the 1950's, Margaret Mead lectured there in the 1970's. At Whitman in 1940, Louis Untermeyer, critic, Vincent Sheehan, author, Carl Sandburg, poet, and Quentin Reynolds, correspondent, spoke in the Town Hall series. John F. Kennedy visited Whitworth and addressed a crowd in Tacoma, an engagement sponsored by PLU and UPS. UPS inaugurated the Brown and Haley Lectureship Series in 1953 with these scholars: Kent Roberts Greenfield,

military historian, John Kenneth Galbraith, economist, Merle Curti, intellectual historian, and Howard Mumford Jones, historian of the city and American culture. PLU welcomed W. A. Visser't Hooft, Secretary General of the World Council of Churches, Senator Hubert Humphrey and the explorer Thor Heyerdahl, among others in the last fifteen years. Isaac Stern, Artur Rubenstein, the Don Cossack Chorus, Vienna Choir Boys, and William Warfield were among the concert artists who performed on these campuses in the 1950's.

During the troubled 1960's, activists visited these campuses. Jerry Rubin, Andy Warhol, and Rod McKuen laid their views on Linfield. Dick Gregory talked at Pacific. Martin Luther King, W. H. Auden, Gloria Steinem, Norman Mailer and Judy Collins spoke and performed at Lewis and Clark. Ralph Bunche, Robert Scalapino, Sidney Lens, and David Harris stopped at Whitman. James Meredith told a UPS audience about his experiences at the University of Mississippi and Scalapino debated Senator Wayne Morse on the Vietnam Question. Dr. Benjamin Spock and Julian Bond visited Whitworth. All in all, these and other engagements indicated that the eight colleges kept abreast of the issues of the day.⁴

In addition to the visiting performers, speakers, annual plays, concerts and exhibits, these schools offered special collections of interest to town as well as gown. Whitman maintained a natural history museum and archives of valuable manuscripts from eastern Washington. Willamette, across the street from the state library, state law library and Salem Public Library, preserved a special collection on Pacific Northwest Methodism. Linfield and PLU also housed small

collections devoted to the Baptists and Lutherans in the Pacific Northwest. UPS featured a unique museum of Filipino and Spanish artifacts. These holdings perpetuated the physical evidence of cultural heritage in the varied localities.

One of the chief intangibles of a small college impact is the matter of school spirit or spirit of community. The main ingredients are small size, close student-faculty relations, "bull sessions" between upper and lower classmen, and traditional campus activities, especially songfests. Winning athletic teams contribute greatly to Linfield campus spirit and town support. One of the traditions at Pacific, the Boxer, a 350 year old Chinese bronze statue, lured various campus groups into skirmishes over its custody each year. Athletic and campus living organization contests carried on at Willamette, but the cardinal contribution to school spirit was Freshman Glee, a seventy year tradition of class competition in original words and music based on revolving themes. Lewis and Clark's athletic tradition was proud, Homecoming and the May Fete were large events in the 1950's.

Whitman prided itself on academic rigor, but alumni cherished many traditions as well. Prior to World War II, Whitman was a power in football under coach R. V. Borleske and throughout the twentieth century turned out trackmen of exceptional quality, mainly under coach Bill Martin. Campus Day, "Back to Marc" celebrations and "How the West Was Won" festivals are some of the Whitman events of the past. Athletics meant much to Whitworth, which also featured enduring traditions such as May Day and the Colonial Party. UPS carried on the Color Post ceremony where a class passed by a large post at entrance and matriculation,

having the plaque of its class year attached. PLU, with its Scandinavian traditions, emphasized music and sports. Perhaps its most distinctive event was the Lucia Bride Festival to open the Christmas Season. These colleges operated student newspapers and alumni magazines, some of which earned high national ratings for quality.

For centuries liberal arts colleges have proclaimed their belief in educating the whole person. They argued for the development of the individual in spirit, mind and body. Campus activities, which flourished from the 1890's to the 1960's, were not merely the trivia of mindless enthusiasm. Rather, most students, faculty and administrators believed that campus activities not only built morale, but instilled the experience of teamwork, compromise and accomplishment that would prepare graduates for leadership roles in later life. All of these colleges produced Little All-American athletes, national debate winners, Rhodes and Fulbright scholars. Required chapel vanished during the protests of the 1960's, ending the best means for campus communication that these schools had, a sign of the shift from consensus to dissent in society. Despite the tumult of the 1960's, the chief result of small size and close relations was that graduates emerged with a stronger sense of identity, a deeper sense of mission and a wider sense of understanding than many of their counterparts from public institutions.

A concrete example of the importance of the alma mater to students at these small colleges is the way they gave money, even before they graduated. Time and again, from the mid-nineteenth century to the present, students supported the fund drives of their colleges. Students

identified more with institutional values before 1965 than after; consequently, youngsters at Linfield, Willamette, Whitman, Pacific, UPS, PLU, Whitworth, Lewis and Clark reached deep into their pockets when times were bad and when they were good. The rate of alumni giving improved greatly after World War II and increased rapidly in the past two decades.

If these institutions provided social and cultural events that townspeople might enjoy, they also provided services. Pacific operated hearing and optometry clinics at low prices to people in the Tualatin area. The Lewis and Clark law school published the Environmental Law Journal. Willamette's legal aid clinic and series of legal handbooks were appreciated by persons who could not hire counsel as well as by the bar. In the 1960's and 1970's, Willamette sponsored two large conferences on "Oregon's Economic Development," and its school of administration provided research services to business and government. Whitworth cooperated with Spokane hospitals in nursing and medical technology, developed a self-supporting, year-long, evening extension program. At PLU in the 1960's, several programs indicated a commitment to social service. Student volunteers taught handicapped children to swim. The College Affiliated Layman's League carried Christian work to hospitals, rest homes and juvenile centers with plays, evangelism and music. The Center for Human Organization in Changing Environments linked PLU with the Tacoma Urban Coalition and other groups seeking new solutions to urban problems. The World Affairs Council of Tacoma met at UPS and the Tacoma Art League maintained galleries in Jones Hall.

In 1959, UPS held a Darwin festival commemorating the centennial of the publication of The Origin of the Species. Lewis and Clark sent tutors into Portland's Negro Albina district in 1963. A decade earlier, LC students went into Portland restaurants, taverns and theaters as part of the "Fair Rose Plan" to combat racial discrimination.

In addition to these services, several of the colleges operated internship programs in conjunction with local and state offices. Whitworth interns worked with the Spokane Advertising and Sales Association, Inland Empire Association of Social Workers and Citizenship Clearing House. At Lewis and Clark in the 1940's and 1950's, students participated in Harold Saxe Tuttle's "Training for Youth Leadership" program that arranged field work in community health, welfare and child care agencies. In the 1970's, the LC Year for Action combined seminars and community assistance to prisoners' families, consumer complaints, health services and delinquents. Willamette regularly sent interns to serve in the state legislature, various state offices, the state prison and institutions for the deaf, blind, and mentally handicapped.⁵

A very tangible aspect of the college impact is the amount of money it injects into the local economy. From a few thousand dollars a year in the 19th century to hundreds of thousands before 1940, each of these colleges now spends millions of dollars a year locally. In the 1950's, Willamette spent about \$1.5 million annually in Salem. A decade later, that figure rose to \$4.5 million. Whitman annually spent the latter amount in Walla Walla in the 1970's. In 1977-78, Linfield expended over \$2 million in payroll and purchases in McMinnville.

PLU and UPS each injected about \$15 million into the Tacoma economy in 1975-1976. Related to the amount expended locally is the matter of employment. All of the colleges employed scores of secretaries, groundskeepers and staff on a regular basis, and bought supplies, in addition to letting contracts for special construction projects, architectural plans and consulting reports. Pacific, Linfield and Whitman were more noticeable in the finances of Forest Grove, McMinnville and Walla Walla than the schools located in Spokane, Tacoma and Salem. Nevertheless, local bankers, businessmen and families appreciated this fiscal feature of the colleges in their communities.⁶

The physical growth of the eight colleges meant that million dollar projects induced a local multiplier effect. The first educational buildings in the nineteenth century went up with great sacrifice and little dollar reward, but the endowment and facilities campaigns of the years before and after World War I involved from \$500,000 to \$2 million for Willamette, Whitman, College of Puget Sound, Linfield and their communities. In the great building years of booming American prosperity from 1945 to 1968, Willamette raised twenty-one buildings, UPS built thirty-two, Whitworth put up twenty, Linfield recorded nineteen. In the 1960's and 1970's, Whitman increased its endowment from \$4.9 million to \$30 million, completed nine major building projects. Cordiner Hall and Sherwood Physical Education Center were both one and a half million dollar efforts. Pacific raised \$11 million for new buildings and enriched programs in the 1960's. In that same decade, PLU erected residence halls, a library, a university center, art gallery, swimming pool and field house with funds obtained from private and

public sources worth around \$11 million. During World War II, Lewis and Clark moved into a beautiful estate south of Portland; by 1977, over forty buildings worth \$26 million dotted the campus, and the Olin Foundation awarded the college \$4 million for a physics and chemistry building, the largest grant of its kind in the state's history. Even though inflation exacerbated the financial situation in recent years, the plant construction had generated dollars in local economies.⁷

The physical presence of a campus signified an aesthetic impact. Each college presented distinctive architectural and landscape designs. Pacific's Campus Hall (1850), a white, wooden, classic revival structure, is the oldest college building in continuous use in the West. Marsh Hall, neo-Norman in concept, was recently remodelled by Martin, Soderstrom and Matteson of Portland to permit more efficient space and energy usage without destroying the lines or tradition of the building. Waller Hall (1867) at Willamette and Pioneer Hall at Linfield (1883) are stately, red brick edifices in the shape of a Greek cross, the former with classic, clean lines, the latter more ornate in its detail work. The James Payne neo-Georgian campus plan for Willamette's post-World War II development nicely complements the older buildings. Lewis and Clark's original Tudor estate coordinates with the modern Northwest adaptations that feature glass, wood and Indian motifs, such as Paul Thiry's Aubrey Watzek Library (1967). Whitman's Memorial Building (1899), a Romanesque Revival design by G. W. Babcock, contrasts with Thomas Adkison's Sherwood Center (1969), a concrete palisade reminiscent of LeCorbusier principles. UPS maintains a Tudor Gothic campus plan on

its seventy-five acres. Whitworth's brown brick buildings blend easily with the hundreds of tall pines whose scent pervades the scene. Richard Haag harmoniously landscaped the PLU campus, integrating its Scandinavian, Gothicized and modern buildings. A large share of Oregon and Washington historic architectural and landscape designs may be found on college campuses, creating pleasant places to study and teach.⁸

Each college had its distinguished teachers, performers and researchers. Considering the low salaries, meager libraries, and small laboratories, many professors remained at these schools out of a sense of mission. Willamette's "Mr. Chips," James Matthews, '89, earned an advanced degree at Stanford, returned and taught mathematics at his alma mater for forty-nine years. Morton Peck began work in 1906 and through the following decades developed a major herbarium and his book, A Manual of Higher Plants of Oregon, was considered the most complete work on Oregon fauna in print. Coach Roy "Spec" Keene's football teams dominated the Northwest Conference in the 1930's and he "built character" as well. Senator Charles McNary was a former dean of the Willamette University Law School. An Englishman, Ivan Lovell, came to Willamette in 1936, published Britain in South Africa and earned the reputation of being one of Willamette's finest lecturers before retiring in 1965. Carl Hall, artist in residence, exhibited his paintings in several cities across the United States, received an award from the Academy of Art in New York City. Robert Purbrick in physics and J. C. Nichol in chemistry obtained several grants from the Research Corporation of America from 1949 onward. One of the greatest teachers in Willamette history was

Chester Luther, mathematician and dean, renowned for lucidity and perception in his discipline as well as in campus administration.⁹

Pacific cherishes the memory of Joseph W. Marsh, forty years a professor of Latin and Greek and builder of the library to be the best in the Pacific Northwest in the late nineteenth century. Mary Frances Farnham served Pacific from 1897 to 1924 as professor of art and literature and dean of women. Professor H. C. "Hap" Hingston was widely known for his work in speech. In 1972, he was named speaker of the year by the Oregon Speech Association, one of many honors in a career that began in 1942. As chairman of Pacific's speech department, he built that unit to include a speech correction and training facility, audiology laboratory, reading clinic, radio and TV communications center. He also published two texts, served as president of the Western Forensic Association and member of the executive council of the American Forensic Association.¹⁰

Perhaps the most beloved instructor in Linfield history was Emmanuel Northup, mathematics professor and dean, known as "the heart of Linfield" from 1886 to 1929. Linfield produced sixteen men from 1928 to 1940 who later earned Ph.D.'s in biology, physics and chemistry, putting the college in the top ten percent of all United States liberal arts colleges based on percentage of graduates who went on in science. This was due mainly to Professor J. A. McNab in biology and L. R. Taylor in chemistry, able, and diligent teachers and researchers who motivated their students. Roy D. Mahaffey, professor of speech at his alma mater, from 1928 to 1970, organized the oldest and largest continuing speech tournament on the Pacific Coast. Harold C. Elkinton arrived in 1927, developed

the business internship program and a popular department, retired in 1969. Paul Durham, Ad Rutschmann and Ted Wilson brought increasing athletic fame to Linfield from the 1950's to the present.¹¹

Wallace Howe Lee unselfishly served Lewis and Clark in its Albany years, from 1885 to 1936, as instructor in English, ancient and modern languages, registrar, choir director, and president. A. L. Throckmorton's Oregon Argonauts was hailed as a solid addition to regional mercantile history. Robert Cruden published a highly respected work on the Negro during Reconstruction and Volney Faw in psychology proved to be LC's most consistent grant winner. Joe Huston created outstanding football teams after World War II, noted for their powerful execution of fundamentals. Karlin Capper-Johnson brought the model UN to Lewis and Clark and John Stark Evans built the LC music department in the late 1940's. A nationally acclaimed writer and Oregon's poet laureate, William Stafford, graced the Lewis and Clark faculty in the 1970's.¹²

Whitman has always emphasized scholarly teaching, an imprint placed on the school from 1894 to 1934 by President Stephen L. Penrose, who was himself an outstanding professor of philosophy. Three of his first faculty made distinguished contributions to Whitman. Walter A. Bratton, Williams, '94, taught mathematics, later acted as dean and president during the depression of the 1930's. Louis F. Anderson, son of Whitman College's first president, taught Greek for forty years. Benjamin H. Brown, Ripon, '94, professor of natural sciences, inspired many Whitman graduates to high honors in the scientific world. A powerful personality and versatile genius, Brown and other Whitman scientists like

H. S. Brode turned out graduates who made up one percent of the National Academy of Sciences. Chester Collins Maxey, Whitman '12, earned advanced degrees at Wisconsin and Columbia, taught political science at his alma mater, served as dean in the 1930's, president in the 1950's and again for a year in the 1960's, was elected as mayor of Walla Walla, stopped teaching in 1980. From 1961 to 1976, faculty research and teaching grants totalled over \$1.3 million.¹³

At UPS, Walter Scott Davis, history professor from 1907 to 1943, was also a state senator for many years. LeRoy Ostransky, classical and jazz composer of music, brought national attention with his work in the 1970's. Burton C. Andrus, governor of the Tribunal at the Nuremberg trials, served as a professor in the UPS school of business administration and began the exchange program of business students between UPS and Nijenrode, Netherlands. Jeffrey Bland received national coverage for his work on the effect of Vitamin E on the ageing process. Dr. Esther Wagner, internationally known scholar in Irish literature, was also a novelist. Charles T. Battin died of cancer in 1964 after a career that began in 1926, consisting of chairing the economics and business department, coaching forensics, writing articles and textbooks and sitting on the Tacoma city council. John B. Magee wrote several books on philosophy and received recognition as an outstanding teacher in recent decades. John D. Regester served UPS from 1924 to 1965 as professor of philosophy, dean of men, dean of the college and dean of the graduate school. In 1976-1978, UPS received over \$415,000 worth of grants from these foundations: Shell, Lilly, Japan, Weyerhaeuser, and NEH, for curriculum and research.¹⁴

Whitworthians considered Francis T. Hardwick as one of their greatest teachers. This versatile Englishman, who also served as dean and president in the 1930's, was responsible for increased academic standards and enhanced intellectual life on the Whitworth campus. Two faculty from the 1920's were well known: Frank Tattersall, the piano virtuoso who survived the Lusitania sinking and Dr. Elton Darling, department of chemistry inventor who claimed more than twenty patents. In the 1930's, Arthur E. Uhe, former violinist with the Brussels symphony and the Chicago-Philadelphia opera association enhanced Whitworth's reputation in the Spokane area with his concerts. Professor John G. Koehler was a member of the National Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church and Dean Theron T. Maxson conducted a national study of the relationship of religion and secular education for the Presbyterian Church in the 1950's. Clarence Simpson, considered an excellent teacher of English literature, helped install a new curriculum at Whitworth in the 1960's as dean of the college. Alfred O. Gray developed a remarkable journalism department, guided the Whitworthian to All-American rating sixteen times in the 1950's and 1960's, sent many of his majors on to outstanding careers and wrote an excellent history of Whitworth College.¹⁵

Pacific Lutheran alumni remember many dedicated teachers, but Jesse P. Pflueger probably would head the list. He taught philosophy and religion from 1930 to 1958 and was extremely influential among the students. Johan Ulrik Xavier contributed to the institution as professor of languages and religion, librarian and acting president, 1902-1941. Ole J. Stuen attended the academy in 1907, returned in

1913 to teach Norse, German and mathematics and acted as librarian until he retired in 1953, was called "Mr. PLC" by generations of students. P. E. Hauge joined the faculty in 1920 as dean of men and instructor in psychology, English and education, served Pacific Lutheran until 1965 as registrar, director of placement, academic dean, among other positions. J. O. Edwards, Gunnar J. Malmin and Maurice Skones built the "Choir of the West" into a highly acclaimed group that toured Europe as well as the United States. Clifford Olson was a famous coach at PLC before and after World War II. In the 1960's, Jens Knudsen published a book with Harper and Row on the Method of Collecting, Preserving and Illustrating Plants and Animals, based on an NSF grant he received. William Giddings received American Chemical Society grants for research on carbonium ion intermediates in organic reactions. In the 1970's, PLU received nineteen research grants from external organizations.¹⁶

Faculty at these liberal arts colleges helped prepare some outstanding alumni who testified to the importance of alma mater in their careers. Willamette and Pacific were graduating students decades before the other schools of this study. Willamette alumni began to appear as teachers, lawyers, ministers, politicians and judges. For example, Robert Eakin, '73, and Charles A. Johns, '78, served on the Oregon Supreme Court and Willis Hawley, '84, acted as president of Willamette and later, U.S. Congressman.

Willamette alumni from the first half of the twentieth century carved outstanding careers. Ross McIntire, '12, Executive Director of the International College of Surgeons, was also former surgeon to President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Edward C. Wells, '31, became vice

president of the Boeing Aircraft Company. Kenneth McCormick, '28, rose to the position of editor-in-chief of Doubleday publishing house. Mildred Kester Marcy, '34, supervised the worldwide Fulbright/Hays programs as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs, while her husband, Carl M. Marcy, '34, guided Senate Foreign Relations Committee research as Chief of Staff. Son of a Methodist minister, Paul Pemberton, '25, developed an internationally acclaimed hip operation through his voluntary work among the Navajo Indians. Daryl Chapin, '26, and Gerald L. Pearson, '26, working in the Bell Laboratories, invented the solar battery. Reid Shelton, '48, sang prominent roles on Broadway in such productions as "My Fair Lady" and "Annie." Clyde Weigand, '40, was on the four man team that developed the artificial proton at Berkeley. Robert Sayre, '49, entered the Foreign Service and acted as U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American affairs, ambassador to Uruguay and Panama. William McDougall, '52, a former Collegian editor, eventually became an editor of U.S. News and World Report. Both of Oregon's current U.S. senators graduated from Willamette: Mark Hatfield, '44, and Bob Packwood, '54.¹⁷

In 1863, Pacific awarded the first B.A. degree in the Pacific Northwest to Harvey Scott, who later became a very influential editor of the Portland Oregonian. In 1876, Pacific graduated three Japanese students who returned to their homeland for prominent careers in education and law; Sei Nose has a monument erected in memory of his educational work in Nagano prefecture. Margaret Hinman, '91, ran the American Collegiate Institute at Smyrna, Turkey. John X. Miller, '98, was

an educational missionary leader in Madras, India. Charles E. Bradley, '97, became Director of Research Laboratories for the U.S. Rubber Company. Thomas H. Tongue, '68, served in the U.S. House of Representatives at the turn of the century. Victor Emmel, '01, was ranked among the top twenty-five anatomists in North America for his work on red blood cells and for editing a ten volume atlas of anatomy. Verne Bright, '25, published over 1,000 poems in 100 different publications such as Smart Set. Harvey Inlow, '15, became president of Eastern Oregon Normal School at LaGrande. William G. Hale, '03, distinguished himself as dean of the law schools at the Universities of Oregon, Southern California and Illinois. Leland Johnson, '38, reached the presidency of the First National Bank of Oregon. Roy E. Lieuallen, '40, earned the reputation of being an especially capable and conciliatory chancellor of the Oregon State System of Higher Education. Les AuCoin, '69, went to the U.S. House of Representatives. Ellis Lucia, '44, published a number of popular Northwest works, including The Saga of Ben Holladay. William Young, '58, directed the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, Marjorie Moon, '48, the Idaho State Treasury, Clinton Gruber, '47, the Oregon Museum of Science and Industry, Donald Bryant, '41, Oregon's Educational and Public Broadcasting Service.¹⁸

McMinnville's Kenneth Scott Latourette, '04, served as Sterling Professor of Missions and Oriental History at Yale and president of the American Baptist Convention. Olof Larsell, '10, anatomist, professor at the University of Oregon Medical School, was a lifelong sustainer of Linfield. Palmer Hoyt, '16, published the Denver Post,

and J. Richard Nokes, '36, edited the Oregonian. Dr. Winfred Henry Bueerman, '17, rose to the rank of chief surgeon of U.S. Naval Hospitals. Dr. Frances Anderson Gulick, '40, achieved a career in the U.S. State Department as researcher, administrator and specialist on India. Jonas L. Jonasson, '26, served his alma mater from 1931 to 1969 as professor of history and dean of administration, published a scholarly history of Linfield College, was elected Mayor of McMinnville. Walter Dyke, '38, received a presidential citation for his work on radar in World War II, started the Linfield Research Institute in 1955. Ralph M. Davis, '42, became chairman of the Board of Puget Sound Power and Light. Queen Elizabeth II decorated Dr. Paul Gebauer, '43, for his contribution as an educational missionary in Africa. Robert F. Utter, '52, rose to the bench of the supreme court of the State of Washington. Paul R. Davis, '66, was appointed senior research physicist for NASA at Houston. Shirley Hammerly Jones, '73, acted as Director of Educational Affairs for the American Baptist Convention. Paul Carter, '50, executive vice president of Brown and Haley Company in Tacoma, chaired the Board of Trustees committee that recommended an \$18 million campaign entitled "Vision of the Future" in 1978.¹⁹

A. M. Williams, '96, was Albany's first and only alumnus to return as president. Some graduates of the 1930's went on to careers of leadership: Gordon Gilkey, chairman of the art department and dean of humanities and social sciences at Oregon State University; Winston Purvine, president of Oregon Institute of Technology; Marie Hubbel, the first woman to be ordained as a minister in the Presbyterian Church in the United

States. Charles Katungi, who represented Uganda in the United Nations, graduated from Lewis and Clark. Laurie Harper James, '52, succeeded in the New York publishing world with stories and poems for children. Catharine Somers, '41, was named Portland woman of the year in 1959 and served on the National Board of Directors of the World Service Council. Virginia Bitar Lindle, '54, performed with the National Broadcasting Corporation touring opera. Jeanne M. Holm, '57, held the U.S. Legion of Merit award, served with NATO, became Director of Women in the U.S. Air Force and President Gerald Ford's special assistant for women's affairs. Carl Partanan, '50, chaired the biology department at Pittsburgh University, received research grants from the American Cancer Society, NSF and NIH. Chris Zafiratos, '57, became chairman of the nuclear physics laboratory at the University of Colorado. Robert B. Pamplin, Jr., '64, presided over his own corporate interests, developed Columbia Empire Farms, published A Portrait of Oregon, actively supported the Boy Scouts and the Oregon Museum of Science and Industry.²⁰

Whitman graduates achieved high distinctions. Edith Hinkley Quimby, '12, professor of radiology at Columbia University, received distinguished national and international awards for her work in radiology and cancer research. Roland Herbert Bainton, '14, professor of religious history at Yale, wrote a prize-winning biography of Martin Luther. William O. Douglas, '20, became a famous liberal justice on the United States Supreme Court. Ralph W. Cordiner, '22, chaired the board of General Electric Company. Walter Brattain, '24, a physicist at Bell Laboratories, was a co-inventor of the transistor, for which he received the Nobel Prize in physics. In the class of '21, Robert B. Brode

achieved distinction as an atomic physicist at Berkeley, Wallace Brode became president of the American Chemical Society and associate director of the National Bureau of Standards. Edward P. Morgan, '32, journalist and broadcaster, won numerous awards in his profession. Gordon Wright, '33, developed into one of the world's foremost historians of modern France, was elected President of the American Historical Association. Albert Ullman, '35, chaired the Ways and Means and Budget Control committees in the U.S. House of Representatives. Bernard Berelson, '34, wrote and directed a two year study of graduate education in the United States sponsored by the Carnegie Corporation, and acted as director of applied social research and behavioral sciences of the Ford Foundation. Lucille Lomen, '41, the first woman law clerk for the U.S. Supreme Court, later was appointed corporate counsel for the General Learning Corporation. John E. Jessup, '49, chairman, department of surgery at the Indiana University School of Medicine, published about 100 articles and books, discovered a new drug to prevent blood clotting and developed the first heart-lung machine in Greece.²¹

University of Puget Sound alumni began to make their marks in various fields. Dr. Eldon Chuinard, '26, eventually was elected president of the American College of Orthopedic Surgeons. Francis Galbraith, '39, served as Ambassador to Indonesia. Dr. Ronald Rau, '41, presided over the Brookhaven National Laboratory on Long Island. Gretchen Kunigk Fraser, '41, became the first American woman to win a gold medal in downhill skiing, at the Olympic Games in 1948. Howard Irwin, '50, headed the New York Botanical Garden in the Bronx. Robert Loftness, '43,

directed the Washington, D.C. office of the Electric Power Research Institute, while Walter B. Loewenstein, '49, ran the nuclear safety and analysis department of the same institute at Palo Alto. Verner Hoggatt, '49, co-founded and edited the Fibonacci Journal and published articles on Number Theory and the Fibonacci sequence, including an essay in the 1977 Encyclopedia Britannica Yearbook. Calvin M. Frazier, '52, became Commissioner of Education for the State of Colorado. Frank M. Brouillet, '51, was elected to the Washington state legislature in the 1960's and held the office of Washington State Superintendent of Public Instruction in the 1970's. Russell Barber, '57, performed as religion editor of NBC's "Today" show.²²

Several Whitworth graduates from 1900 to 1915 made meritorious marks. Ralph G. Ghormley became an internationally known orthopedic surgeon at the Mayo Clinic. Monroe G. Everett later acted as president of Trinity University in Texas. William Lewis Paul, an attorney, earned a reputation for fighting to secure native Alaskans the right to vote. Mark Koehler, '34, interrupted a large pastorate in the Presbyterian Church to assume the presidency of his alma mater from 1963 to 1968. Recent alumni who achieved prominence include Ranko Iwamoto, '60, vice president of Ruder and Finn, later founder her own public relations firm, Ranko International. Bruce McCullough, '47, was named vice president of Allstate Insurance Company. Willis H. Brown, '66, acted as staff photographer and assistant bureau chief for CBS in Saigon during the Vietnamese War. William Richter, '42, physician, founded the Spokane Eye Clinic. Richard Carr, '41, reached the rank of Brigadier

General and department chief of the U.S. Air Force chaplaincy. Dorothy Teeter, '41, answered the call of missionary work in Lebanon. Richard Gray, '54, went on to become director of the Ernie Pyle School of Journalism at Indiana University and was elected national president of the Association for Education in Journalism. Alan Kaul, '46, field producer for NBC, helped produce the medical segment of the "Today" show.²³

PLU's Marv Harshman went on to coach basketball at his alma mater, Washington State and the University of Washington and held national positions in coaching associations between 1945-1980. Arnold Towe, '48, professor at the University of Washington medical school, won national recognition in neurophysiology. Luther Jerstad, '58, hiked in the first American expedition to climb Mount Everest in 1963. Edna Goodrich, '41, Director of Juvenile Services, King County Juvenile Court, Seattle, was considered a nationally known consultant in the field of corrections. Jason Boe, '51, who later earned his optometry degree from Pacific, became president of the Oregon State Senate. William Foege, '57, directed the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta as well as the program for smallpox eradication throughout the world, 1966-1975. Ronald Lerch, '61, made national and international presentations on nuclear waste management as a research scientist in radioactive materials processing, Hanford-Westinghouse, Kennewick, Washington. Christy Ulleland, '63, a Seattle pediatrician, received national magazine coverage for her research on child abuse, such as the effects of alcoholic mothers on children, later served on the PLU Board of Trustees. David B. Wake, '58, director of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology at the University of California, Berkeley, wrote more than fifty publications in his field and edited the Journal of Morphology.²⁴

None of these categories of impact would have been noticeable without support from towns, trustees, churches, foundations, and government. While these small colleges were essentially independent, local units, they raised crucial margins of their funding from churches, localities and the federal government, amounting to perhaps as much as twenty percent of their income. Tuition provided the largest increment, but gifts from alumni, foundations and private donors constituted the margin of excellence.

The following men exemplify the durable, sagacious, generous trustees who were instrumental to the survival and development of the schools they served. Willamette's William H. Odell, surveyor general of Oregon, led the board through the troubled years of the 1890's. Joining the board in 1904 as Odell's thirty years ended, Robert A. Booth also served thirty years and in the campaign of 1913 offered \$100,000 if Willamette raised \$500,000, the largest gift in the school's history up to that time. From 1942 to 1978, two other alumni chaired Willamette's board and donated millions of dollars to their school: Truman Collins and George Atkinson, who held extensive interests in the lumber and construction industries. These men helped Pacific's major development program in the 1960's: Senator Wayne Morse, T. W. Delzell, Chairman of Portland General Electric; R. V. Hansberger, President of Boise Cascade and Ronald McCreight, vice-president of Jantzen, Inc. McMinnville changed its name in appreciation of the gift of Mrs. Frances Ross Linfield, dean and trustee. B. F. Rhodes, alumnus and judge, headed Linfield's board of trustees from 1894 to 1927. Key trustees in Lewis and Clark's growing years were C. W. Platt, H. A.

Templeton and Robert Pamplin, Portland businessmen, the latter chairman of the board of Georgia-Pacific Corporation.²⁵

Whitman always has distinguished men on its board of trustees and board of overseers. Dr. George H. Atkinson, one of the leaders in early Pacific Northwest Congregationalism, helped to start both Pacific University and Whitman College. Governor Miles C. Moore, Judge Thomas Burke, a builder of Seattle, and Senator George Turner, member of the Alaska Boundary Commission, served on the board in the 1890's. Two local men who led the board in times of crisis were brothers and alumni: Harry A. Reynolds in the 1890's and Allen H. Reynolds in the 1930's. Two businessmen from the class of 1922, Don Sherwood and Harper Joy, helped reorganize Whitman's finances in the depression and served with distinction in succeeding decades. Alfred Lister counseled the UPS board on finances from 1902 to 1942. E. S. Collins gave UPS one-tenth of all the money it raised in that period. Norton Clapp, chairman of the board of Weyerhaeuser Timber Corp., also chaired the UPS board of trustees in recent decades. George Whitworth started the college that bore his name and headed the first board. The Reverend Mark Matthews of Seattle provided board leadership in the 1930's. Albert Arend, Spokane investor, went on the board in 1925, chaired it in the 1960's, is still a member. The Reverend Bjug Harstad helped found Pacific Lutheran and dominated its proceedings for the first few years. Two chairmen of the Board of Regents helped PLU in many ways during these years: Halfdan Foss, 1939 to 1964, Earl Eckstrom, 1952-1980.²⁶

This selection of eight liberal arts colleges in Oregon and Washington has indicated that schools of this type made an impact in

eight different ways: curricular continuity in the liberal arts with a few specialties; cultural attractions from guest speakers to college plays and concerts; spirit of community with close student-faculty relations and campus traditions; services such as optometry clinics, legal aid and physics instrumentation, as well as volunteer interns in legislatures and welfare agencies; money expended into local economies; historical architecture and campus designs; dedicated faculty and distinguished alumni. There was no attempt in these pages to draw conclusions from the contrasts between the schools; rather, the focus was on examples of their impact.

As of 1980, the eight colleges were in better condition than ever before. Essentially local units, Willamette, Pacific, Linfield, Lewis and Clark, Whitman, Whitworth, University of Puget Sound and Pacific Lutheran developed due to a joint effort of administrators, faculty, students and trustees, with aid from towns, churches, foundations and the Federal Government. Despite some differences in curricular specialties and assets, they still maintained an emphasis on the liberal arts and close student-faculty relationships. This essay has not argued the distinctive contribution of Pacific Northwest higher education to the nation; on the contrary, these eight colleges were projections to the Pacific Coast of a type of education to be found all over the United States, traceable to Harvard in 1636. While this essay has not proven the exact impact of these colleges, it has suggested that they made a positive contribution to the humane development of the Pacific Northwest from 1842 to the present.

Notes

1. M. M. Pattillo and D. M. MacKenzie, Church Sponsored Higher Education in the United States (Washington, D.C., 1966), 3, 26, 58, 123. See also, L. Mayhew, The Smaller Liberal Arts College (Washington, D.C., 1962); C. R. Pace, Education and Evangelism (New York, 1972); A. Astin and C. Lee, The Invisible College (New York, 1972); L. Mayhew, Legacy of the Seventies (San Francisco, 1977); N. M. Pusey, American Higher Education, 1945-1970 (Cambridge, 1978); W. J. Minter and H. R. Bowen, Independent Higher Education: Fourth Annual Report on Financial and Educational Trends in the Independent Sector of American Higher Education (Washington, D.C., 1978); F. Rudolph, The American College and University (New York, 1961); G. Schmidt, The Liberal Arts College (Rutgers, 1957); L. Veysey, The Emergence of the Modern University (Chicago, 1967); R. Hofstadter and W. Metzger, The Development of Academic Freedom in the United States (New York, 1955); D. Riesman and G. Grant, The Perpetual Dream (Chicago, 1978); A. Astin, "On the Failure of Educational Policy," Change (September, 1977).
2. R. M. Gatke, Chronicles of Willamette (Portland, 1942); R. D. Gregg, Chronicles of Willamette, II (Portland, 1970); W. A. Long, "History of Pacific University," M.A. thesis, University of Oregon, 1932; P. Johnston, "A Brief History of Pacific University," 41 page typescript, Pacific University Library, n.d.; J. A. Jonasson, Bricks Without Straw (Caldwell, 1936); K. L. Holmes, ed., Linfield's Hundred Years (Portland, 1956); M. F. Montague, Lewis and Clark College (Portland, 1968); S. B. L. Penrose, Whitman, An Unfinished Story (Walla Walla, 1935); C. C. Maxey, The

World I Lived In (Philadelphia, 1966); E. H. Todd, "College of Puget Sound," 1950, 639 page typescript, UPS Library; A. O. Gray, Not By Might, the Story of Whitworth College (Spokane, 1965); W. C. Schnackenberg, The Lamp and the Cross, Sagas of Pacific Lutheran University (Tacoma, 1965). The other independent colleges in the two states either had private origins (Reed), or Catholic and fundamentalist affiliations.

3. This information was taken from the catalogs of the eight schools, 1975-1978. Interviews with UPS Chancellor R. Franklin Thompson, Nov. 18, 1977; former Linfield president, Harry L. Dillin, Sept. 12, 1978; PLU President, W. O. Rieke, Nov. 11, 1977; Whitworth Academic Vice-President, Duncan Ferguson, Sept. 16, 1977; Whitman President, Robert A. Skotheim, Sept. 14, 1977; Pacific U. Library, "President's Report," May 30, 1945.
4. Pioneer Log (Lewis and Clark), Oct. 27, 1965, May 24, 1967, Oct. 20, 1970; Charlotte Filer (Pacific U.) to the author, Feb. 1, 1979; Linews, Oct. 6, 1969, Feb. 24, 1972; Whitman College Pioneer, Oct. 31, 1940, Jan. 13, 1966, Sept. 17, 1966; UPS Trail, Nov. 6, 1963, March 11, 1966; Whitworthian, Nov. 16, 1968, March 20, 1969; PLU Mooring Mast, Sept. 27, 1963, Feb. 25, 1966, Feb. 12, 1969.
5. Montague, Lewis and Clark, 169, 185; Gray, Not by Might, 207; Gregg, Chronicles, II, 93-97. LC Catalog, 1975; Trail, March 18, 1958; Mooring Mast, Sept. 16, 1970, Oct. 9, 1965.
6. Letters to the author from Jane Shanaman (PLU), April 27, 1977; R. A. Yocom (WU), March 30, 1979; Charlotte Filer, June 20, 1978;

- F. J. Molek (Linfield), May 26, 1977; L. Beaulaurier (Whitman), July 27, 1977; Carolyn Patton (UPS), March 31, 1977; D. Ferguson (Dec. 5, 1977); Lewis and Clark College Annual Report, 1976-1977.
7. Gregg, Chronicles, II, 204-225; Dillin interview; Thompson interview; M. A. F. Ritchie, Decade of Development (Forest Grove, 1969), 14-21; Whitman Archives, President's Report, 1960-1976; Gray, Not By Might, 165, 183; LC Archives, President's Report, 1964, 1968; LC Annual Report, 1976-1977; PLU Archives, President's Annual Report, 1964.
 8. Sally B. Woodbridge and Roger Montgomery. A Guide to Architecture in Washington State (Seattle, 1980), 41, 429.
 9. Gatke, Chronicles, 356, 586, 624, 675; Gregg, Chronicles, II, 68.
 10. Long, "Pacific," 18-19; Mary Farnham, "Who's Who Among the Alumni of Pacific, 1880-1930," typescript, Pacific U. Library, n.d. Charlotte Filer to the author, Oct. 7, 1977.
 11. R. H. Knapp and H. B. Goodrich, Origins of American Scientists (Chicago, 1952), 228-232; Holmes, Linfield, 22, 121, 136.
 12. Montague, Lewis and Clark, 32, 186, 217-218. J. R. Howard, "President's Annual Report, 1968-1969."
 13. L. Beaulaurier to the author, July 27, 1977.
 14. Carolyn Patton to the author, March 31, 1977.
 15. Gray, Not By Might, 117, 144, 213.
 16. Schnackenberg, Lamp and Cross, 164-170; Jane Shanaman to the author, April 27, 1977.
 17. G. B. Martin, Your Career Through the Liberal Arts (Salem, 1956).

18. Charlotte Filer to the author, June 20, 1978.
19. F. J. Molek to the author, May 26, 1977.
20. Judy Uppinghouse to the author, Sept. 15, 1978.
21. L. Beaulaurier to the author, July 27, 1977.
22. Carolyn Patton to the author, March 31, 1977.
23. Duncan Ferguson to the author, Dec. 5, 1977.
24. Jane Shanaman to the author, April 27, 1977. Another indication of the quality of these colleges is the percentage of their graduates who eventually earned Ph.D.'s. Willamette stood second in the Pacific Northwest behind Reed College, Whitman ranked fourth, Pomona, Reed, Occidental, Redlands and Willamette were the top five on the Pacific Coast, 1920-1966. National Academy of Sciences, Doctorate Recipients from U.S. Universities (Washington, D.C., 1967).
25. Gatke, Chronicles, 476-478, 499; Gregg, Chronicles, II, 146-166. M. A. F. Ritchie, Decade of Development, 14-21. Jonasson, Bricks Without Straw, 100-109, 124, 136-156. Montague, Lewis and Clark, 189-205.
26. Penrose, Whitman, 221; Gray, Not By Might, 11-22, 133-143. Todd, "CPS," 440, 483, 488; Schnackenberg, Lamp and Cross, 171. Interviews, Milton Nesvig, PLU, Nov. 11, 1977; A. O. Gray, Whitworth, Sept. 16, 1977. Another method of measuring impact would be to survey the thousands of living alumni who live and work in the Pacific Northwest as to their professional and voluntary service. Private colleges in Oregon enrolled a higher percentage of non-white and disadvantaged students than the state universities, contravening the image of elitism. J. R. Howard, Lewis and Clark Annual Report, 1979-80.

1971

	Enrollment	Faculty	Library	Annual Costs*	Endowment	Physical Plant	Acreage
Lewis and Clark	2,188	179	133,000	2,950	\$2,900,000	\$17.4 million	110
Linfield	1,058	89	76,500	2,600	2,500,000	10.0 million	90
Pacific	1,249	127	87,703	2,770	605,874	10.0 million	53
PLU	3,001	199	132,840	2,500	729,000	20.0 million	130
UPS	2,740	199	175,000	2,750	6,200,000	27.0 million	72
Whitman	1,105	86	157,000	2,850	18,400,000	12.9 million	45
Whitworth	1,514	87	68,000	2,500	2,400,000	8.6 million	200
Willamette	1,714	129	156,248	2,700	10,300,000	10.1 million	53

*Board, room, tuition

Source: American Universities and Colleges (Washington, D.C., 1973). By 1980, the endowments of Whitman, Willamette, Pacific, LC, UPS and Whitworth had doubled; library volumes, students costs and physical plant value had increased while only UPS increased its enrollment and faculty very much.